

# Respiratory Health Impacts of Airborne Particles

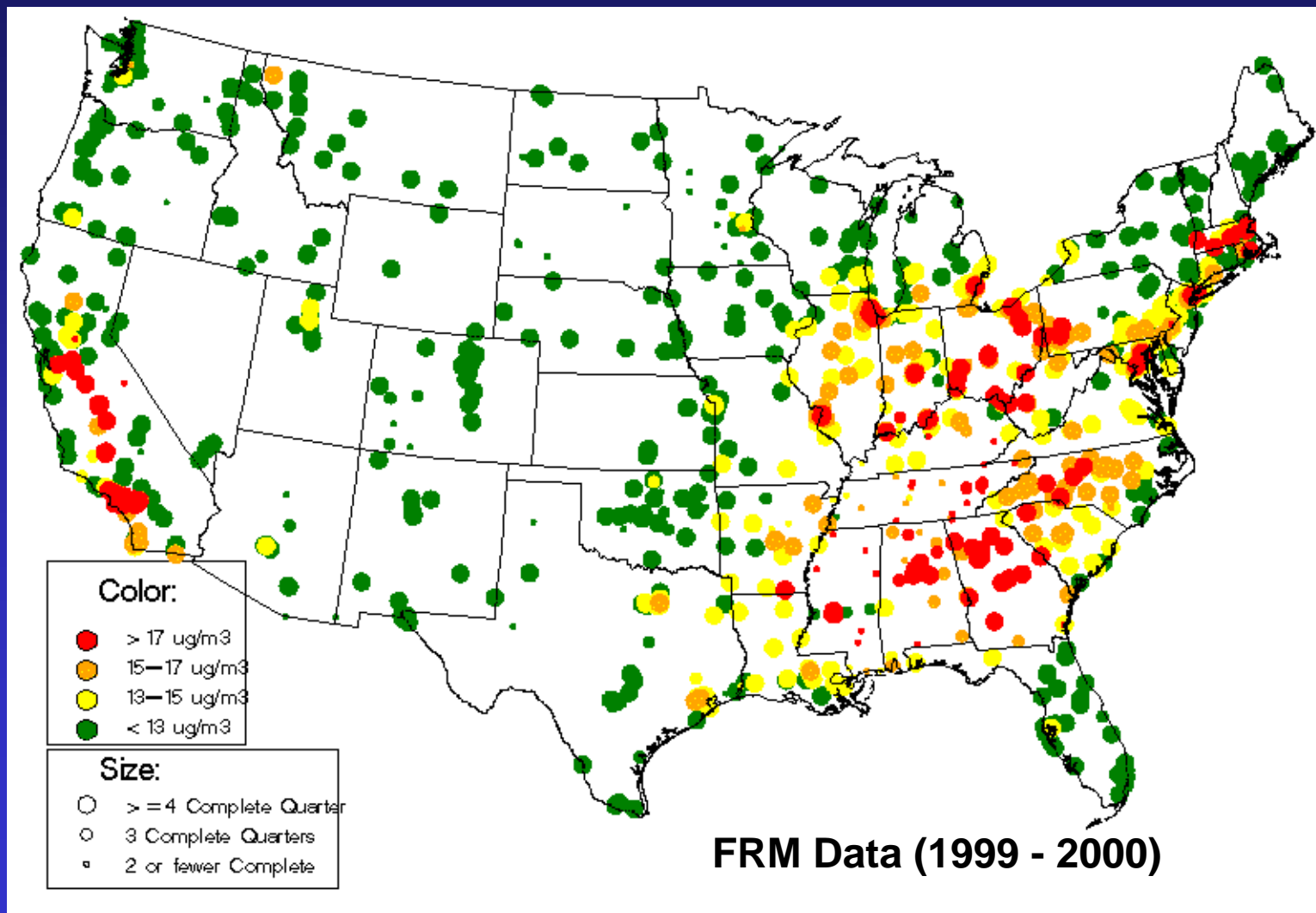
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University of California at Davis





# Annual Average PM<sub>2.5</sub> Concentrations



# We Know PM Air Pollution Causes Health Effects

- **Epidemiology** Studies
- Statistical Tools Look at Human Populations
- **Mortality** and **Illness** Track PM Levels
- High Degree of Consistency and Coherence Among Studies
- Effects are seen **Worldwide**

# What We Still Need to Understand Regarding the Health Effects of PM Air Pollution

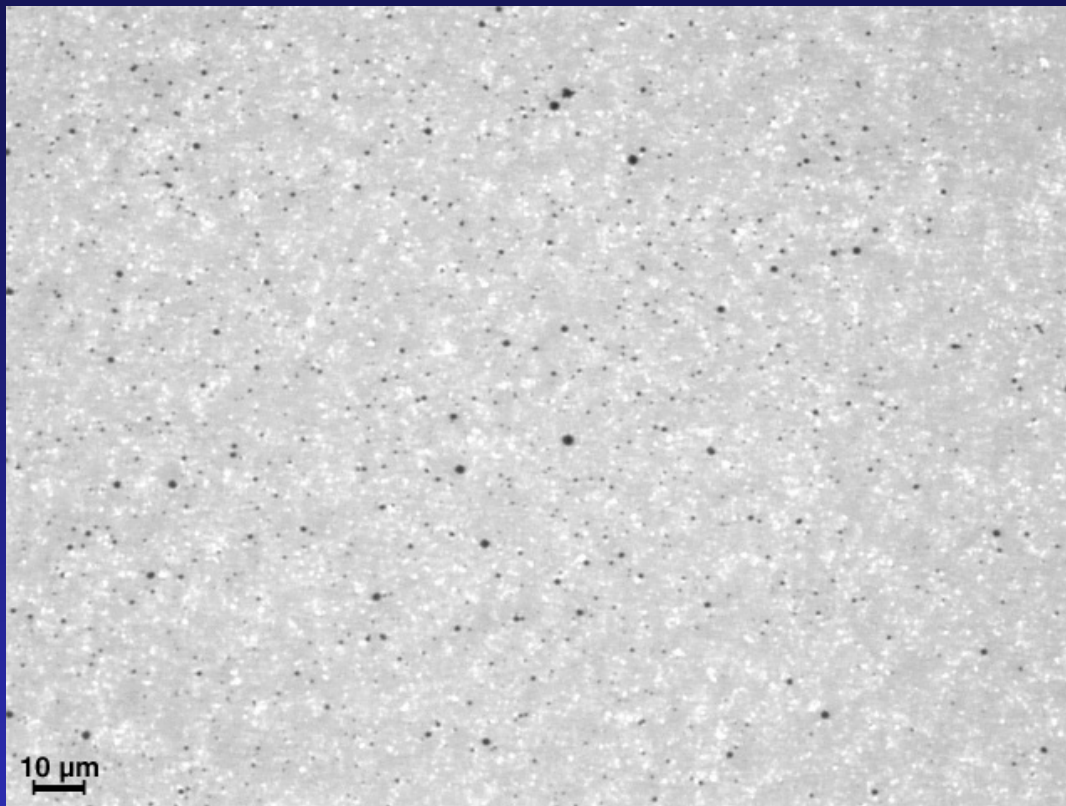
- Which **Characteristics** Are Most Important?
  - Particle **Size**
  - Particle **Composition**
  - Particle **Number**
- What **Cellular Mechanisms** are involved?
  - Allergic response
  - Immune response
  - Inflammation
  - Injury and repair

# Biological Endpoints

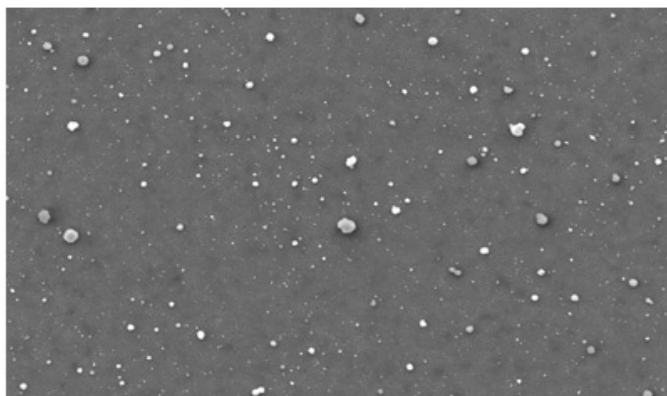
- Cell Permeability (Injury)
- Cell Proliferation (Repair)
- Oxidative Stress
- Histopathology
- Injury Location
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immune Cell Responses
- Airway Inflammation
- Cellular Function
- Pulmonary Function
- Particle Clearance
- Asthmatic Symptoms
- Allergic Response (cellular)
- Cardiovascular Effects



PM  
Aerosol



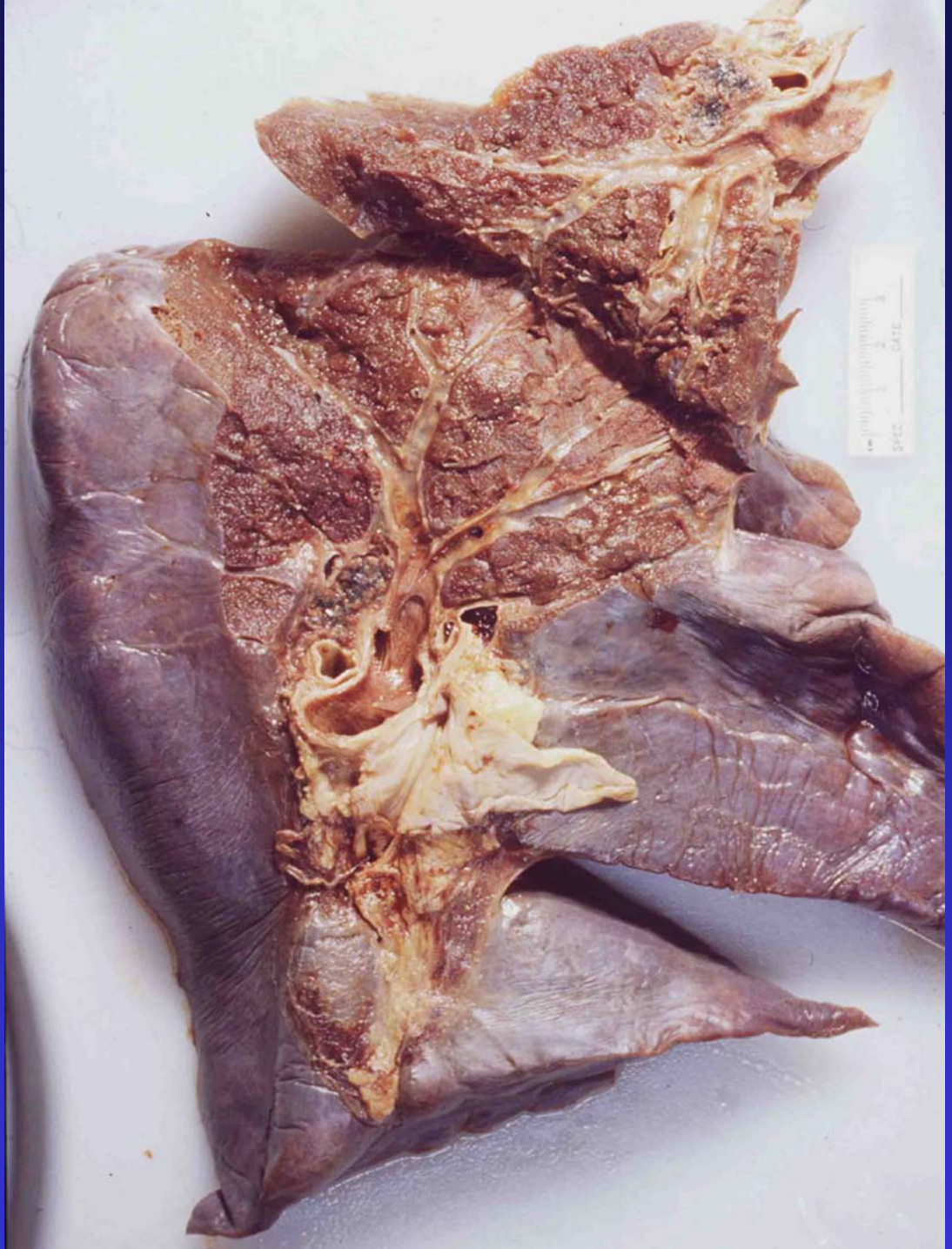
LM

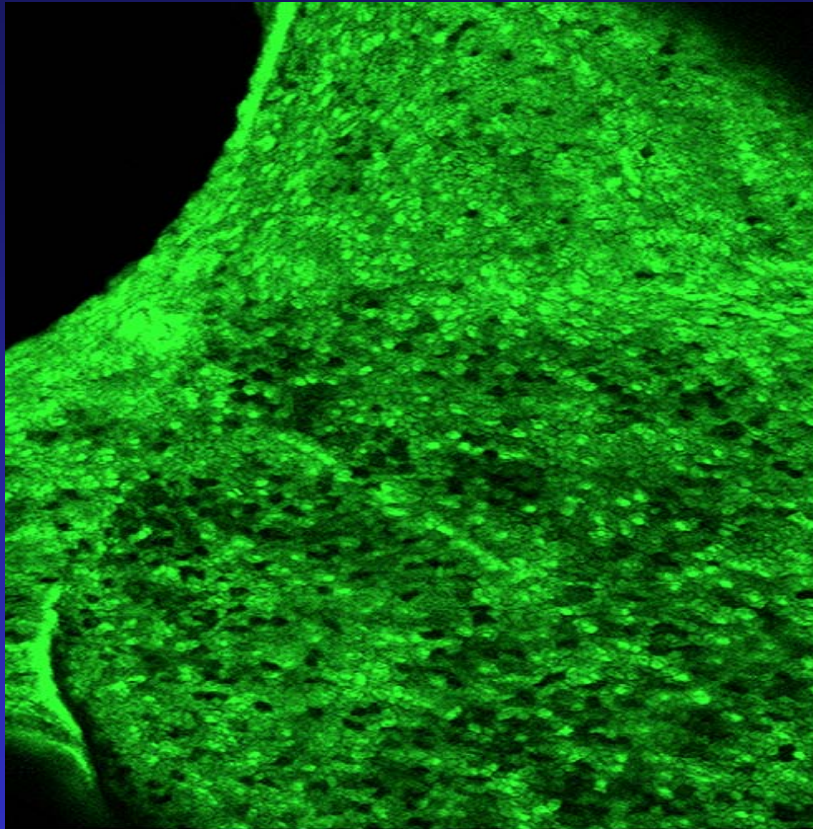


SEM

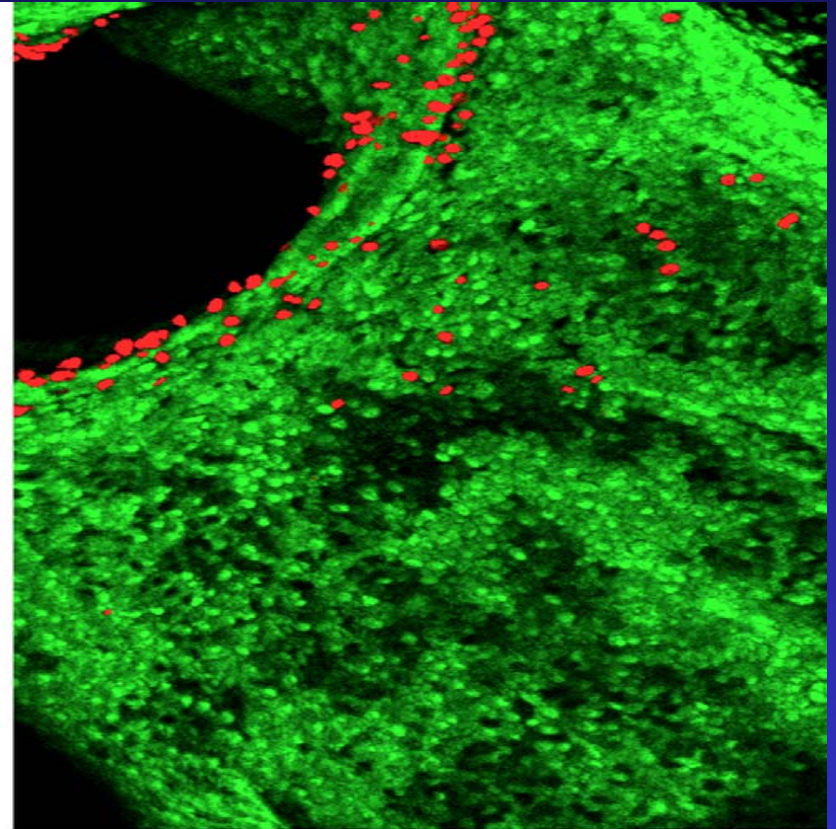


## Airway Microdissection



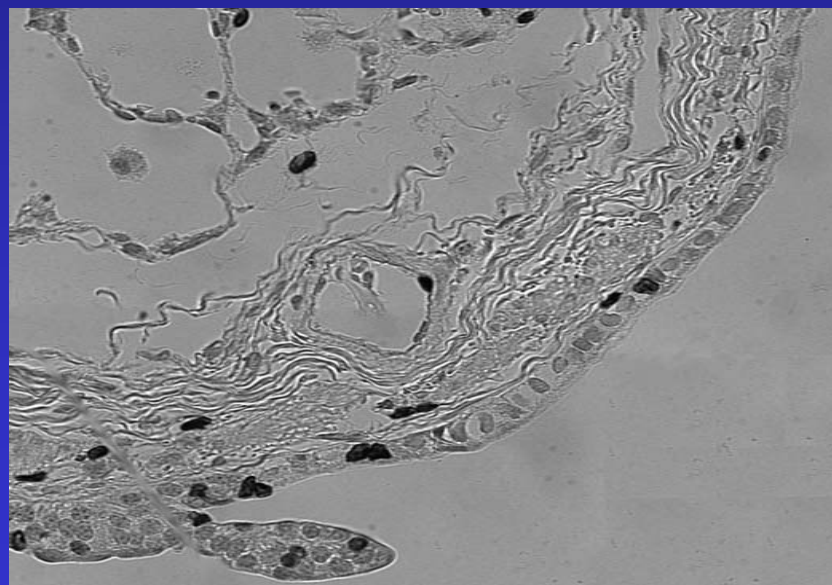
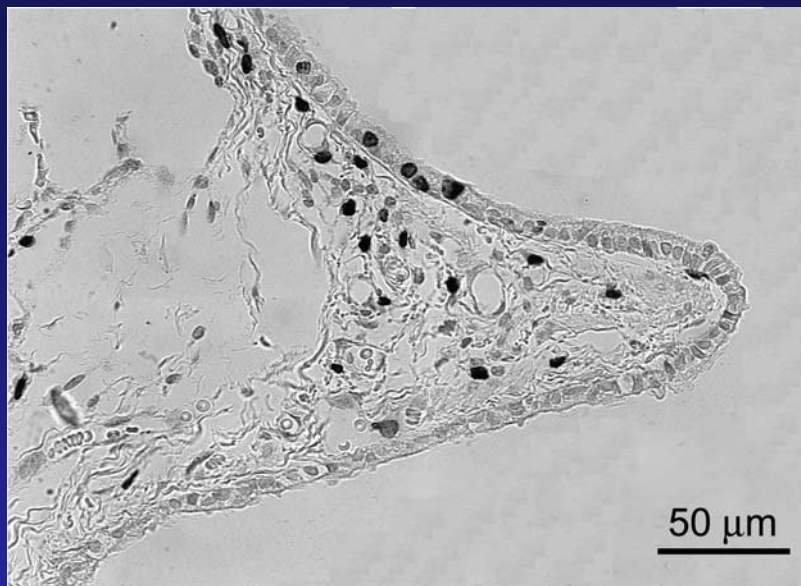


Filtered Air

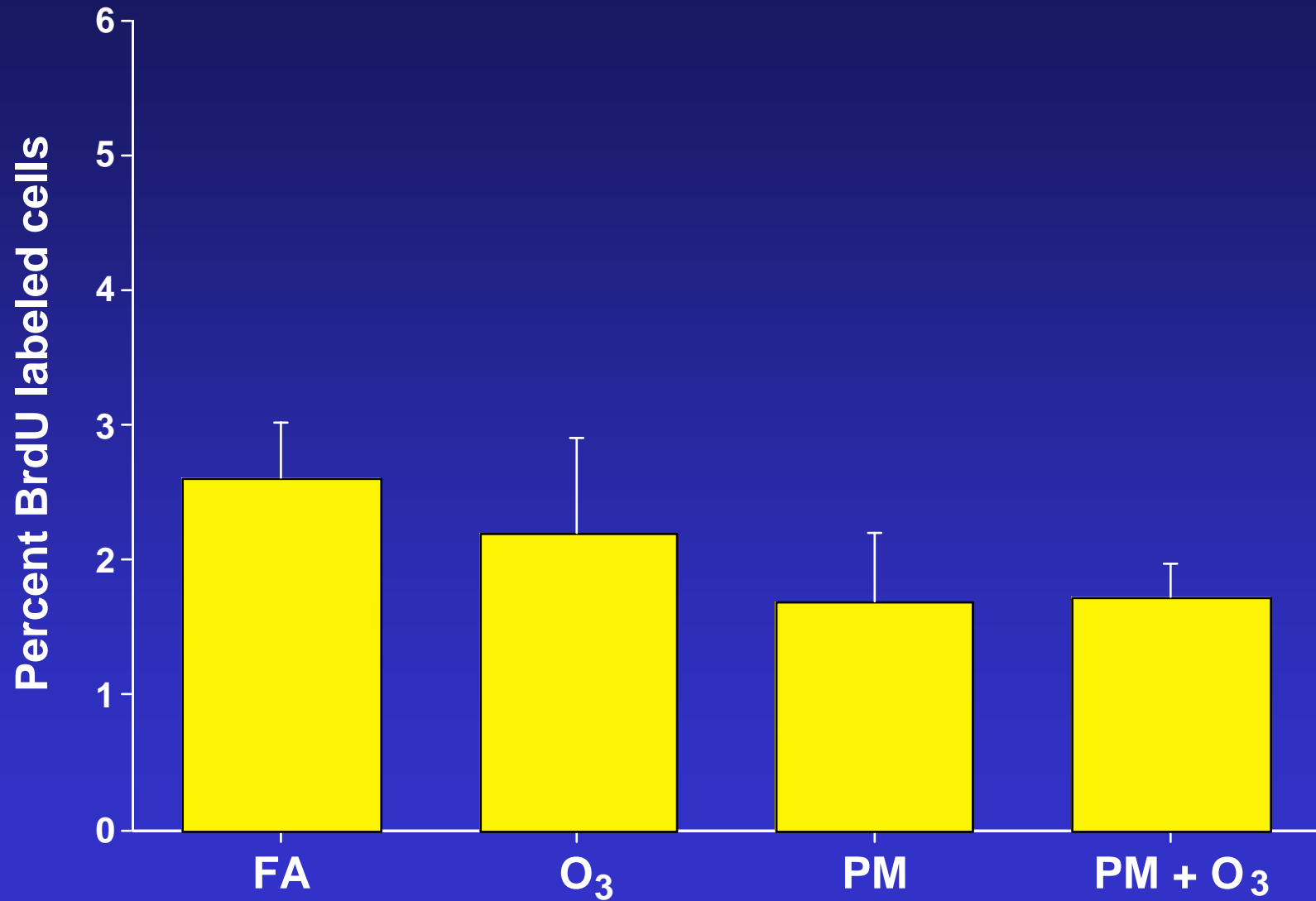


PM

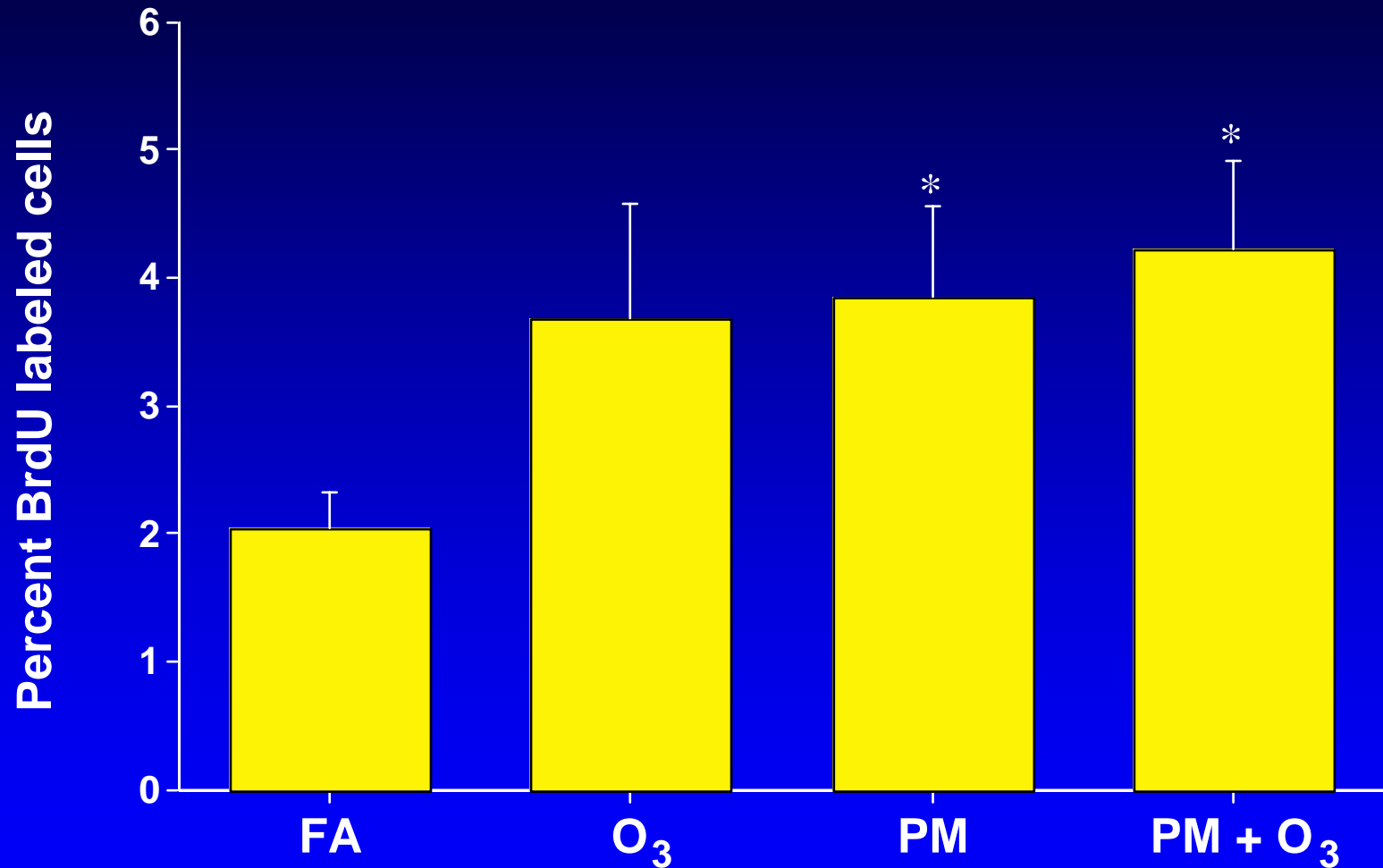




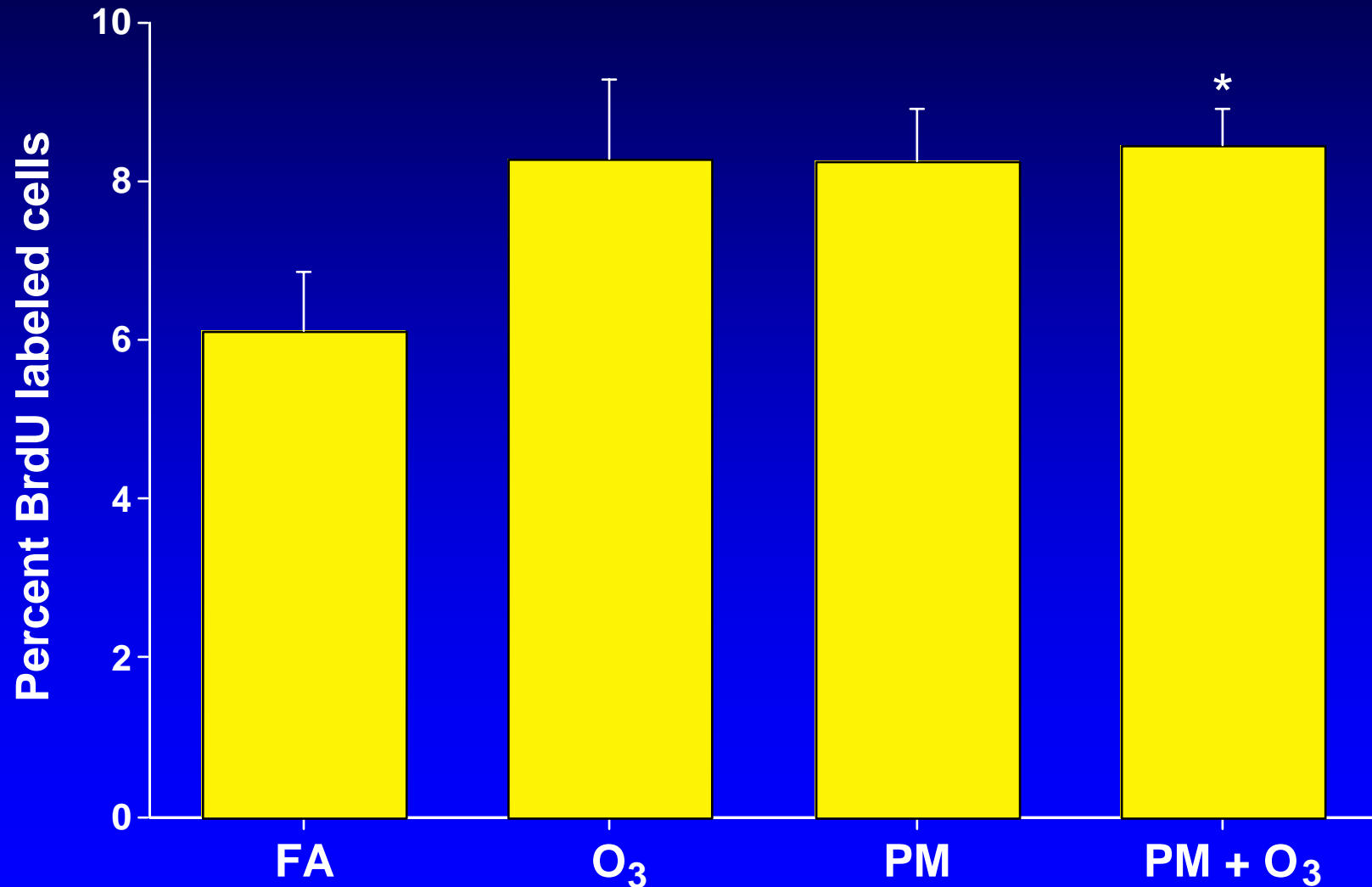
# Epithelial cell labeling of airways



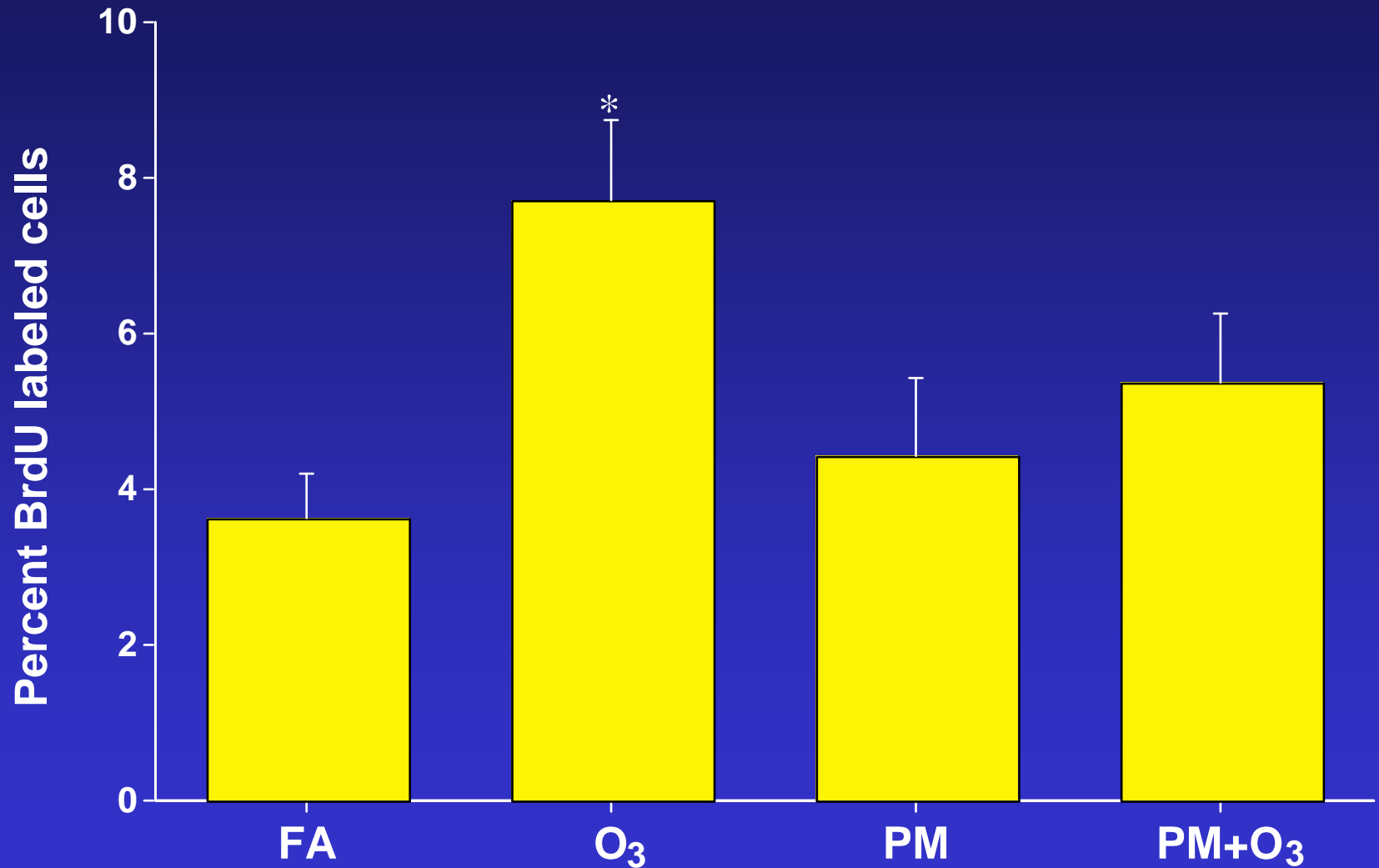
# Epithelial cell labeling of airway bifurcations



# Interstitial cell labeling of airway bifurcations

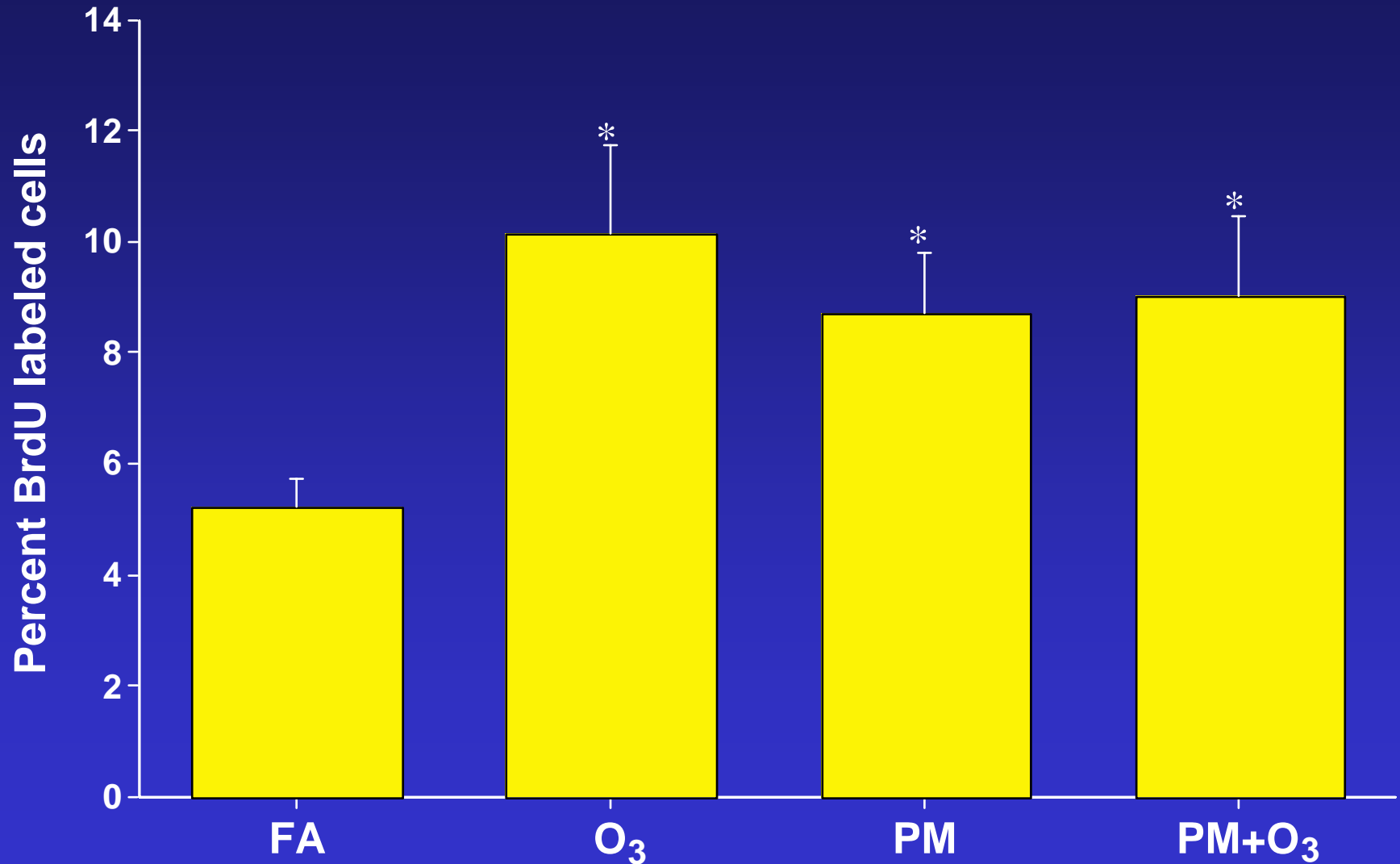


# Epithelial labeling of terminal bronchioles



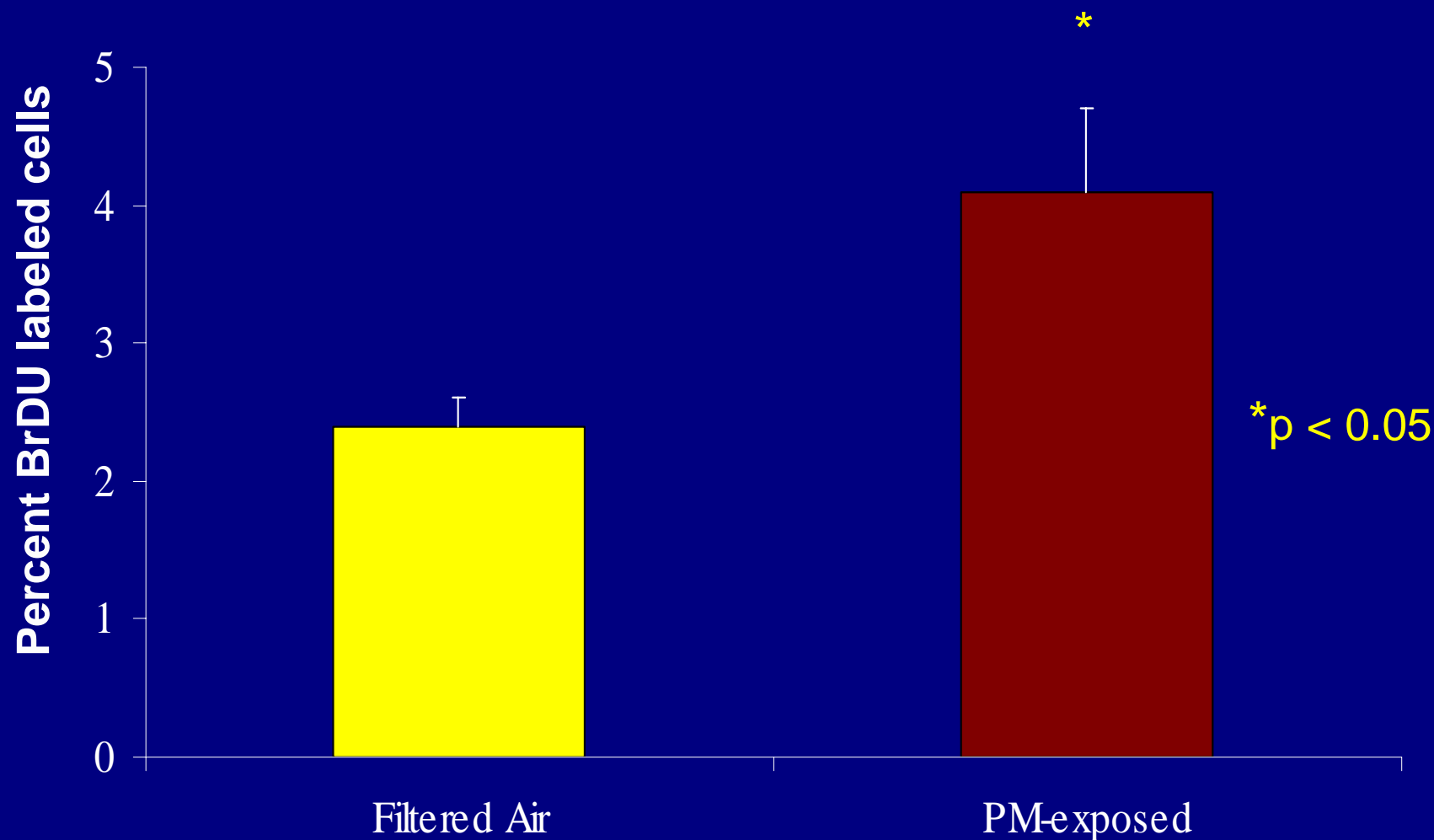


# Cell labeling of the proximal alveolar region



# Epithelial cell labeling of respiratory bronchioles in Rhesus monkeys

(PM = 150  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  Nitrate + 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  Carbon)



# Studies of Concentrated Ambient Particles of the California Central Valley

# Concentrated Ambient Particles

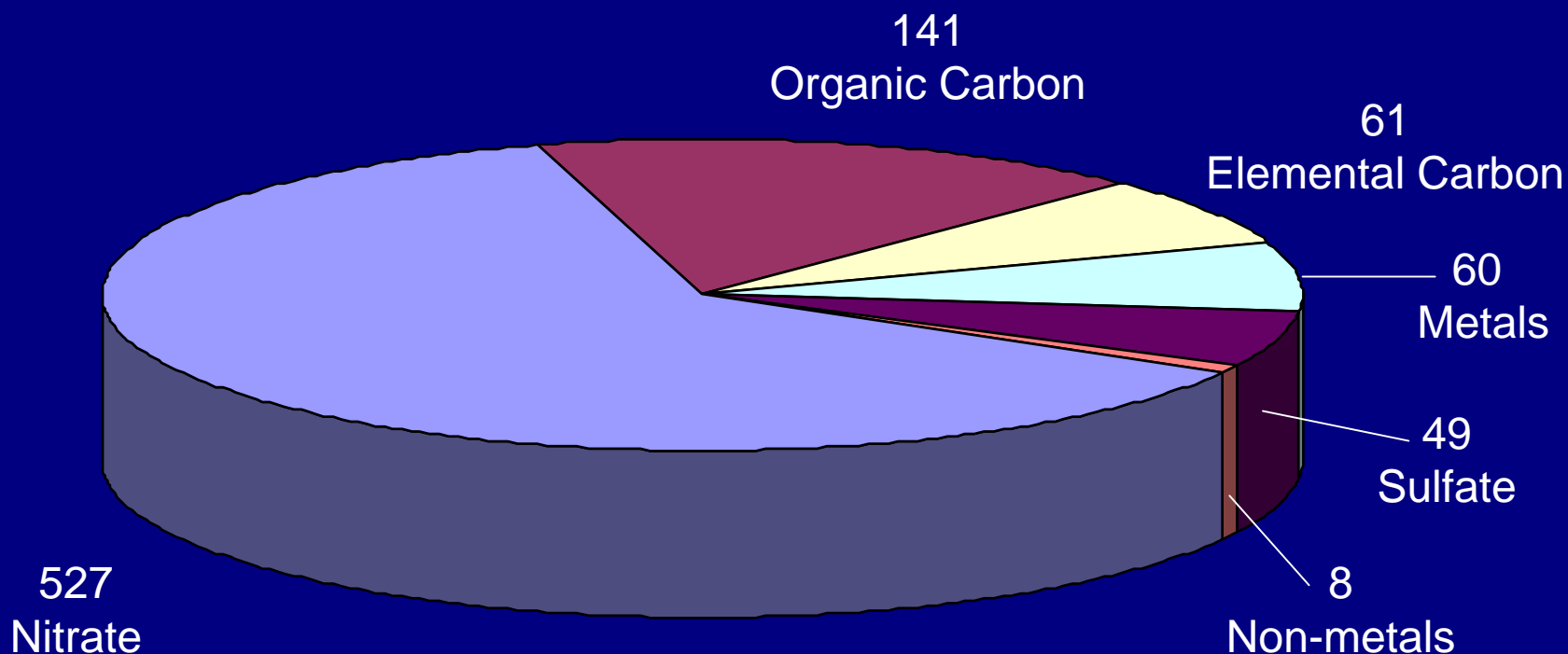
## Fall 2000, Fresno, CA

Date	Number/cc	Mass/m <sup>3</sup>
Oct 17 - Oct 19	120,000	847
Oct 24 - Oct 26	120,000	260
Oct 31 - Nov 2	110,000	369

# Chemical Composition of Fine Aerosol in Fresno

Oct 17-19, 2000

(Total Mass = 847  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

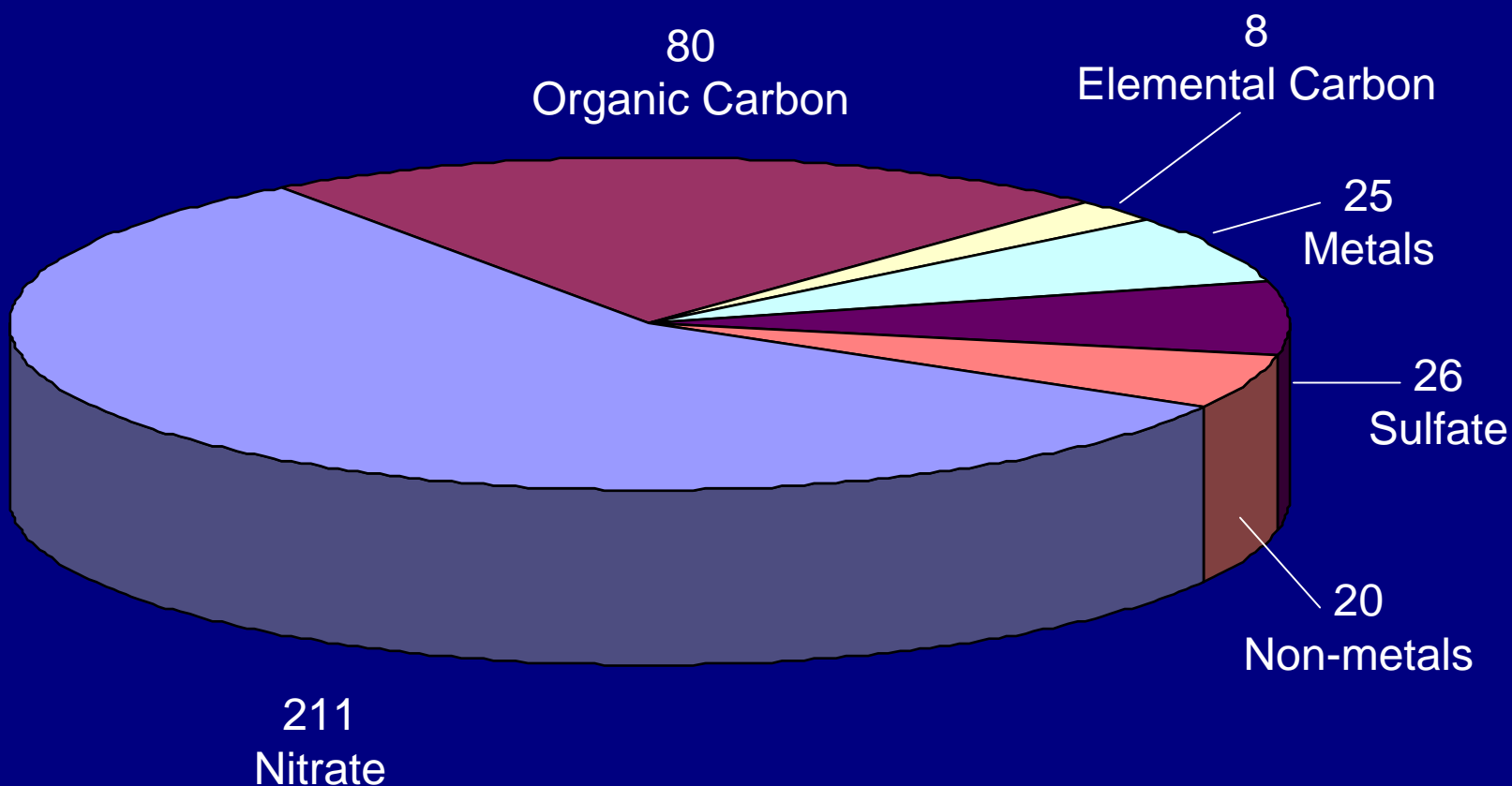


■ Nitrate ■ Organic Carbon ■ Elemental Carbon ■ Metals ■ Sulfate ■ Non-metals

# Chemical Composition of Fine Aerosol in Fresno

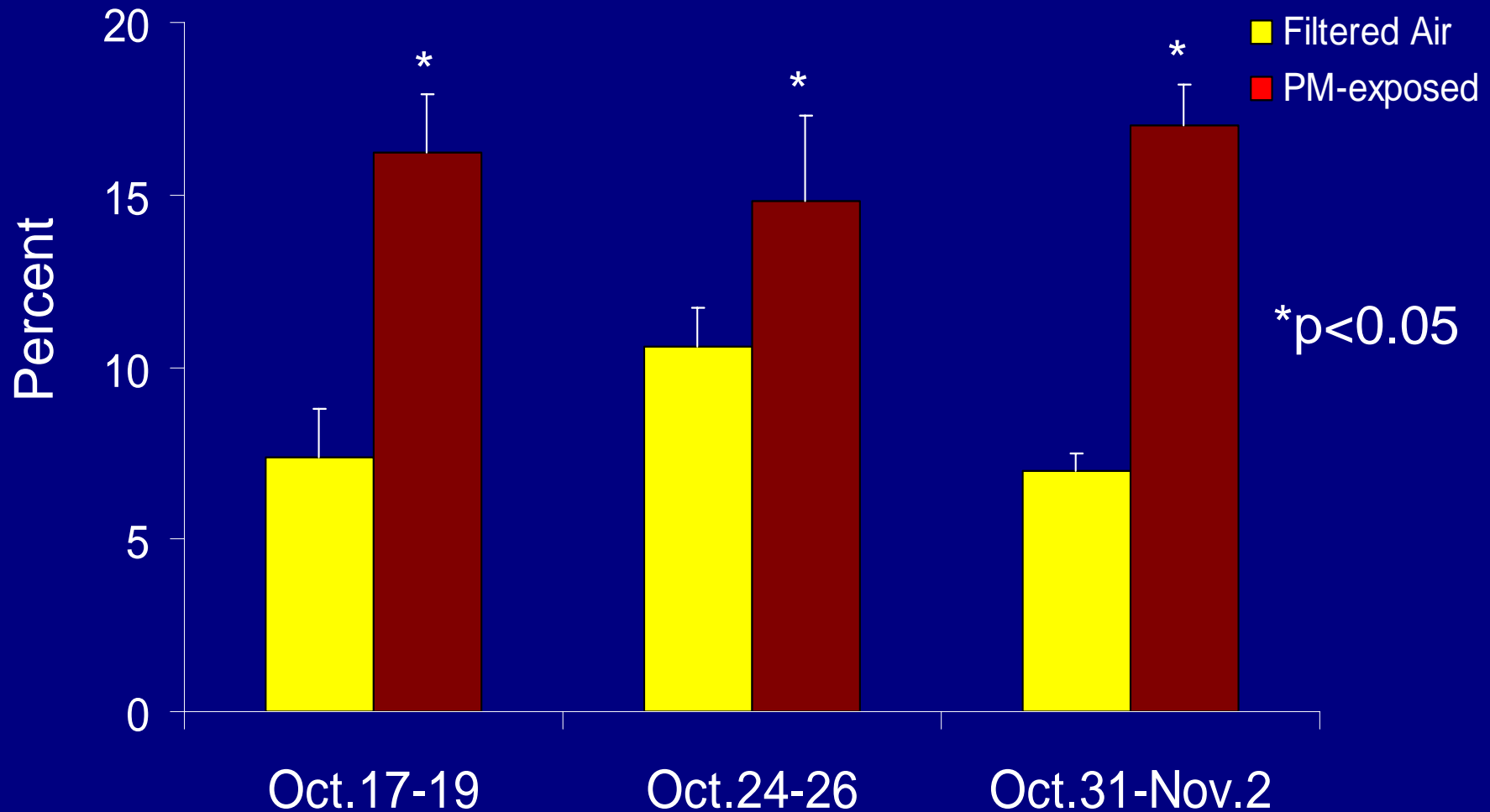
Oct 31- Nov 2, 2000

(Total Mass = 369  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )



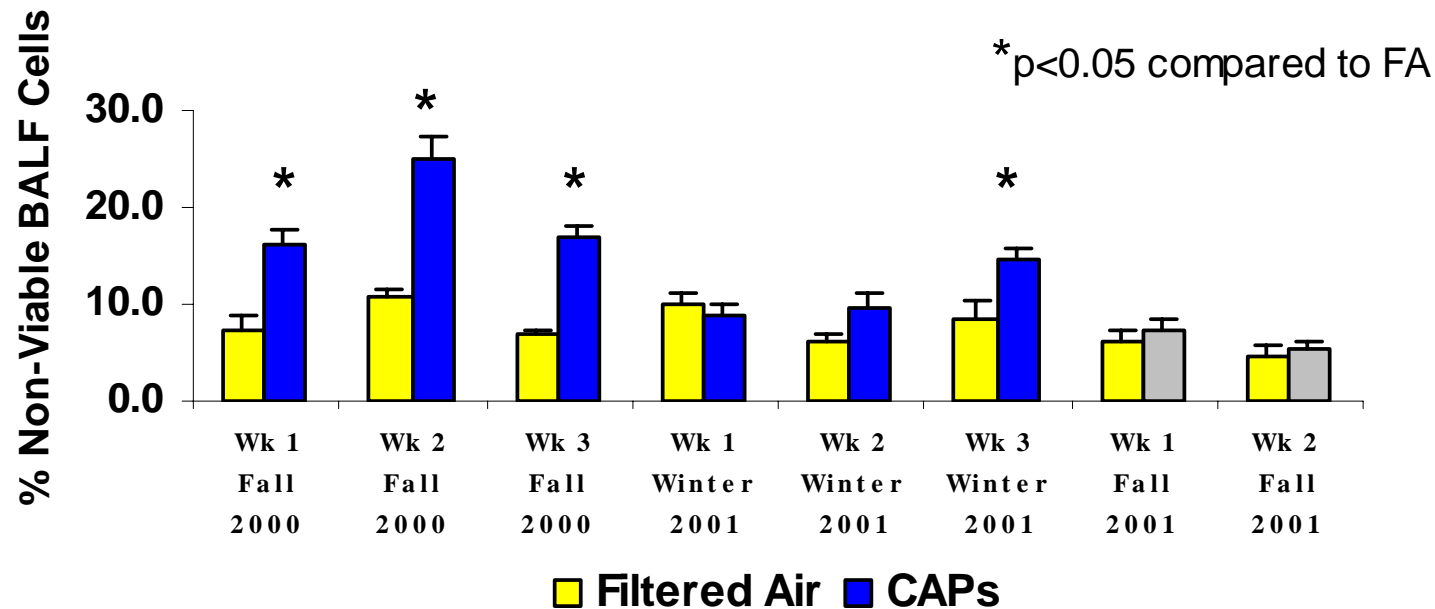
■ Nitrate ■ Organic Carbon ■ Elemental Carbon ■ Metals ■ Sulfate ■ Non-metals

# Fresno PM Study: Cell Permeability for Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fall, 2000

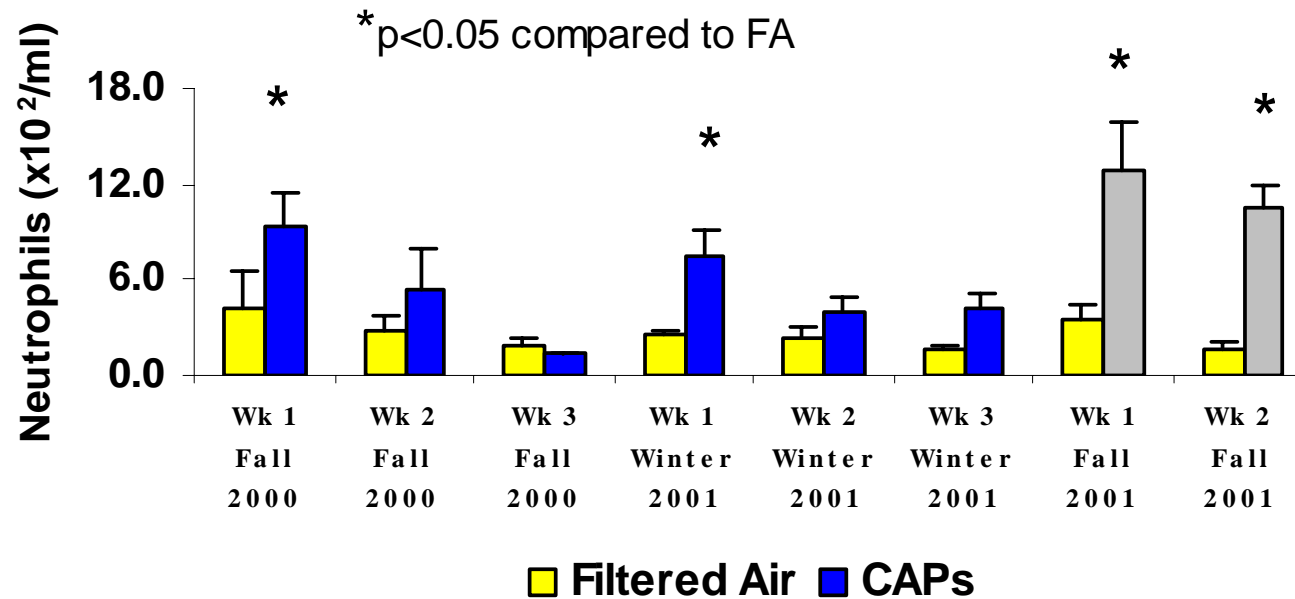




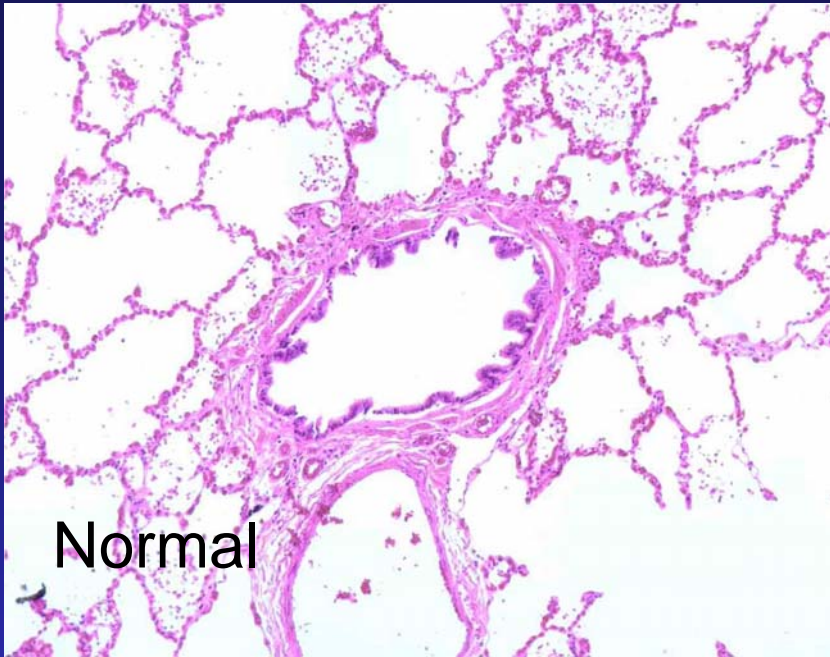
## Non-Viable Cells in BAL from SD Rats Exposed to Fine or Coarse Aerosol in Fresno



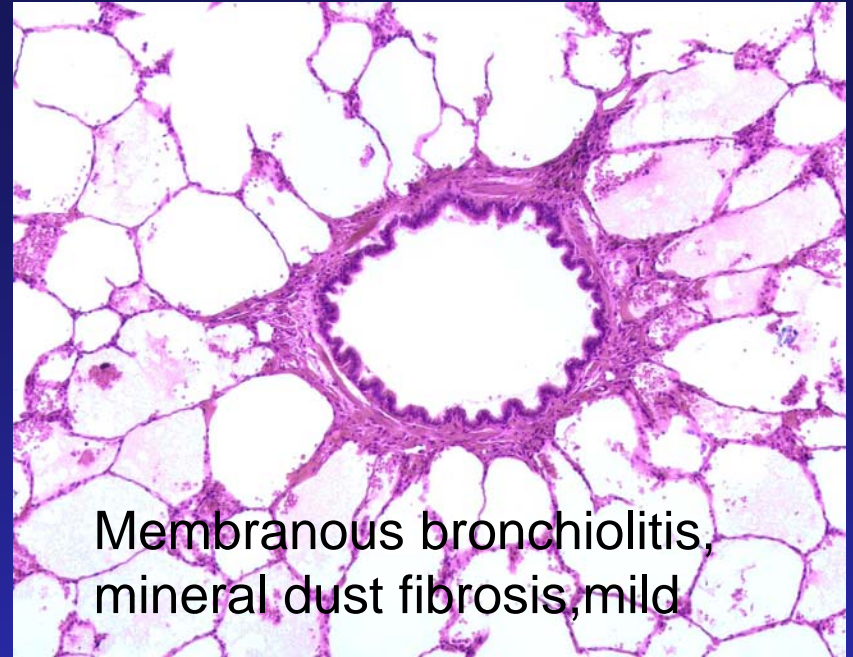
## Neutrophils in BAL from SD Rats Exposed to Fine or Coarse Aerosol in Fresno



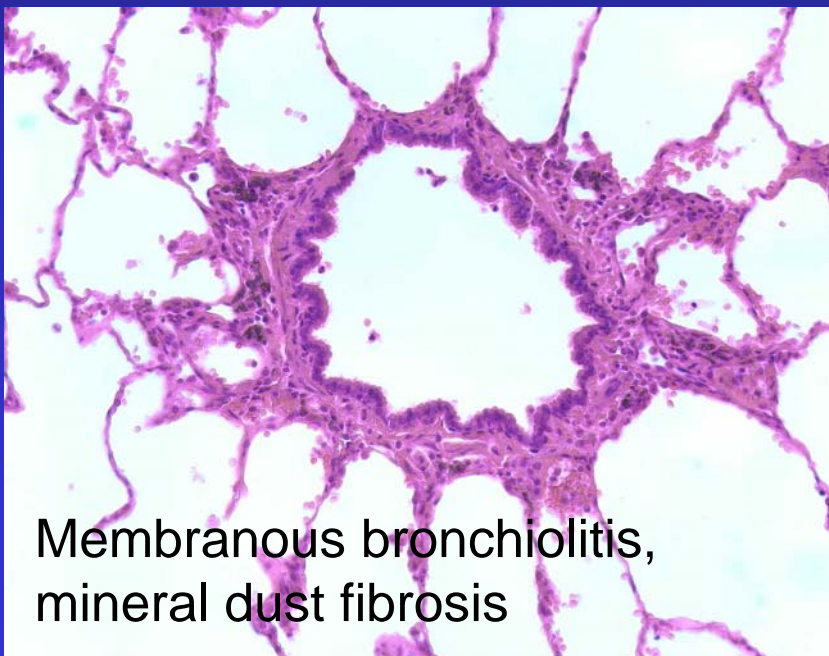
# Membranous Bronchioles



Normal



Membranous bronchiolitis,  
mineral dust fibrosis, mild



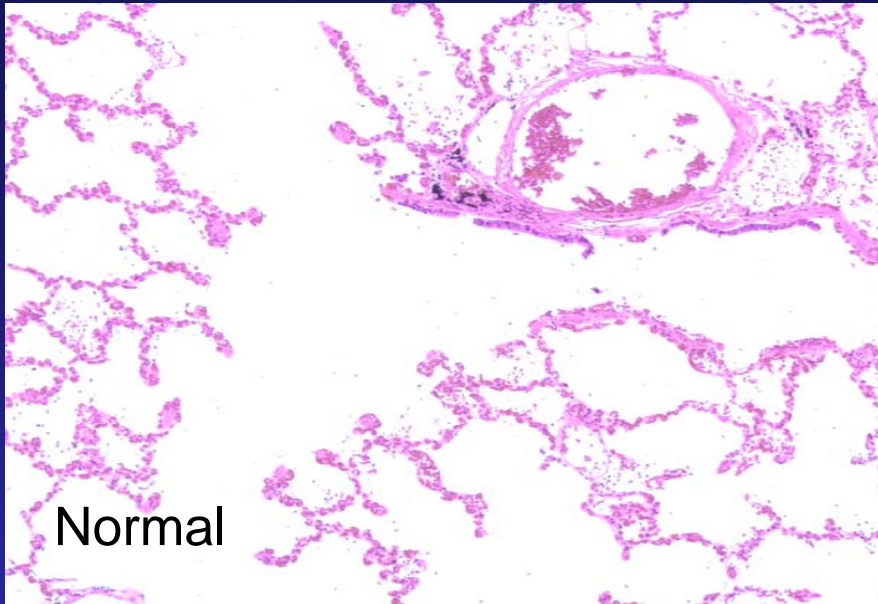
Membranous bronchiolitis,  
mineral dust fibrosis



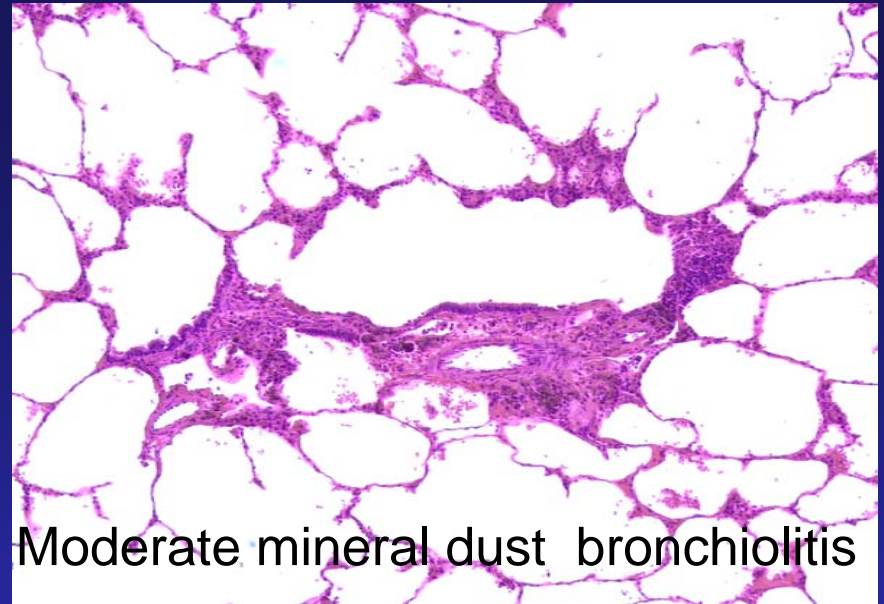
Severe bronchiolitis in smoker



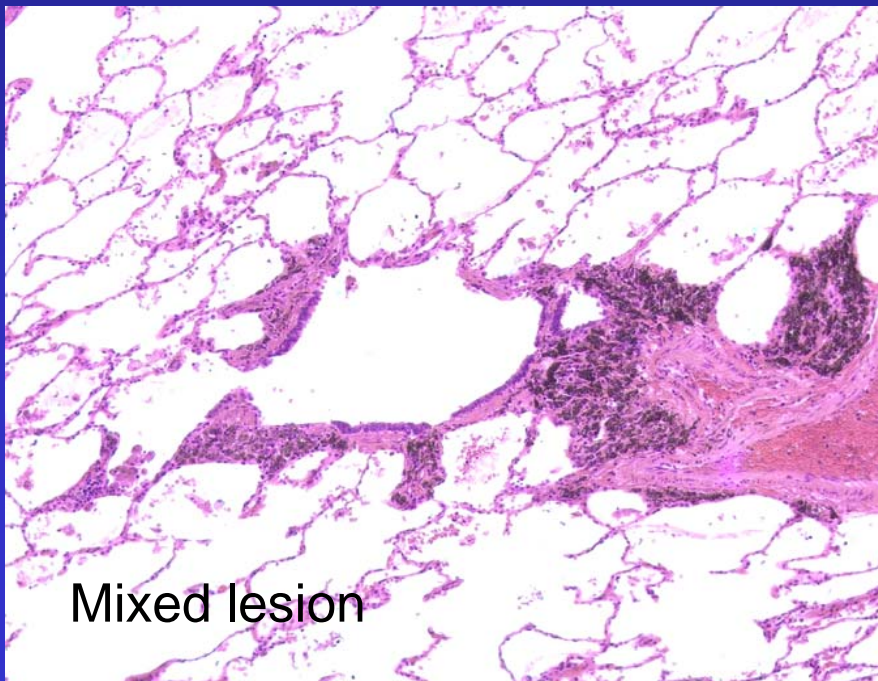
# Respiratory Bronchioles



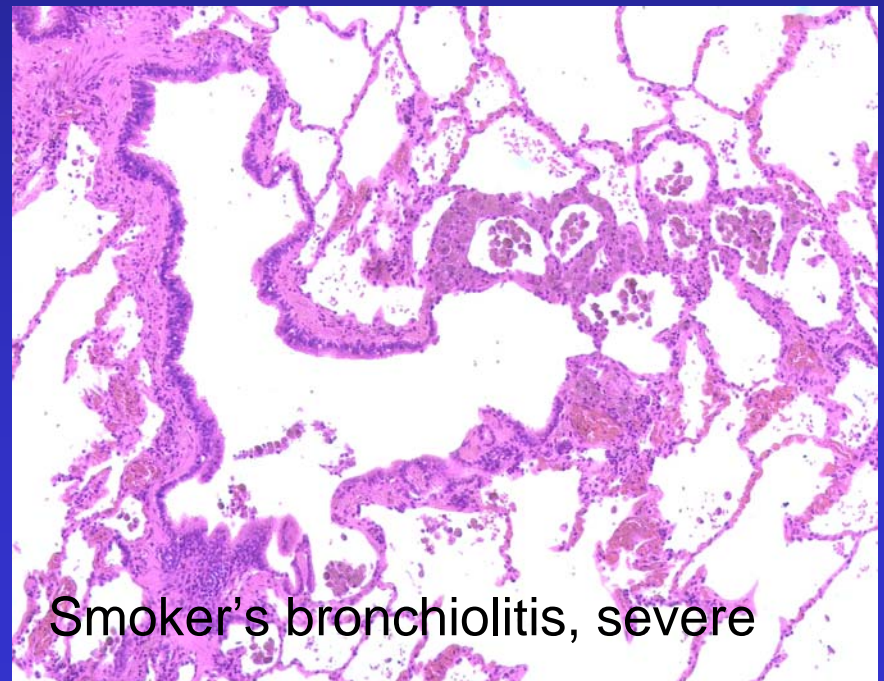
Normal



Moderate mineral dust bronchiolitis



Mixed lesion



Smoker's bronchiolitis, severe



Secondary dilution chamber

Dilution valve

NC Particle monitor

Animal exposure cages

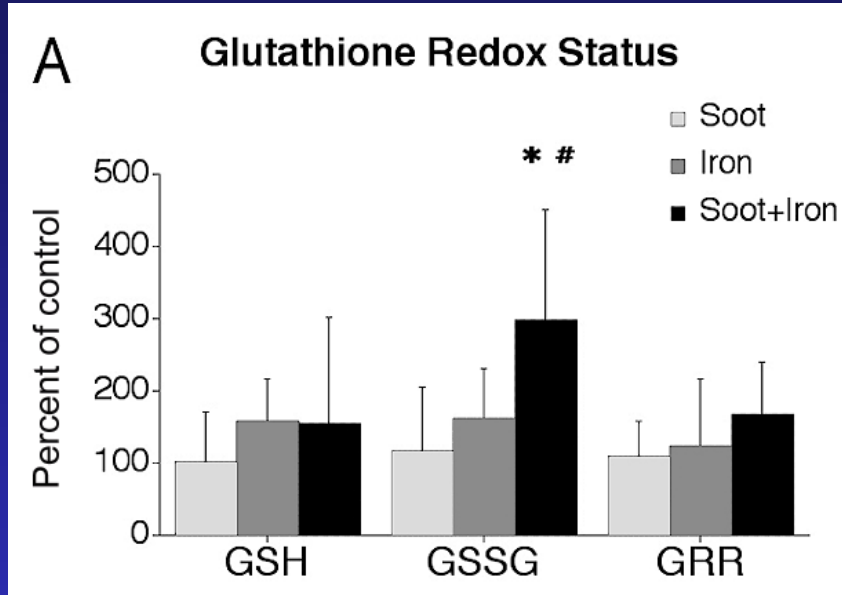
DMPS (Diffusion Mobility Particle Sizer) system showing particle spectrum on screen

No change in phase or nanoparticle size

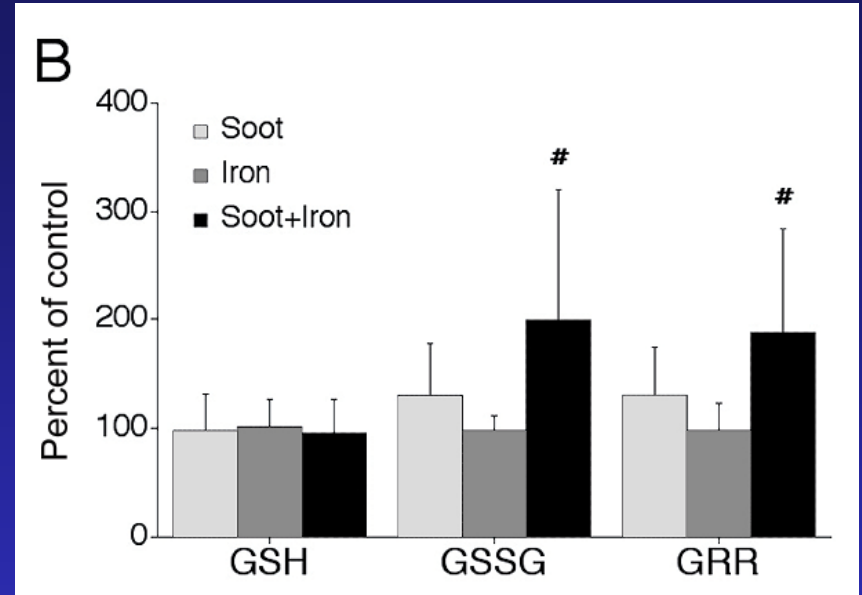
Change in agglomerate size!

Change in chemistry in soot or nanoparticle surface? - EELS

## BAL

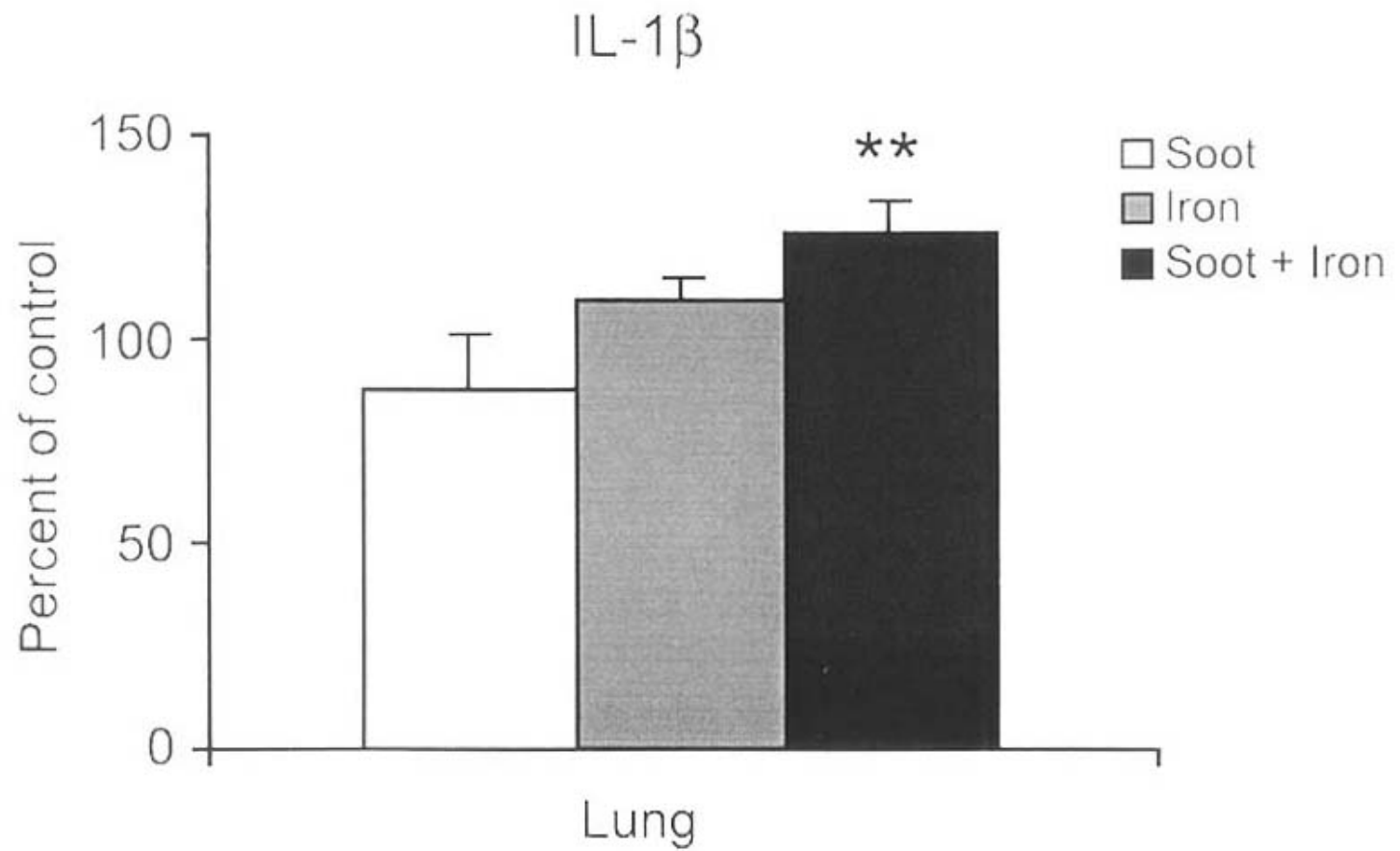


## Lung



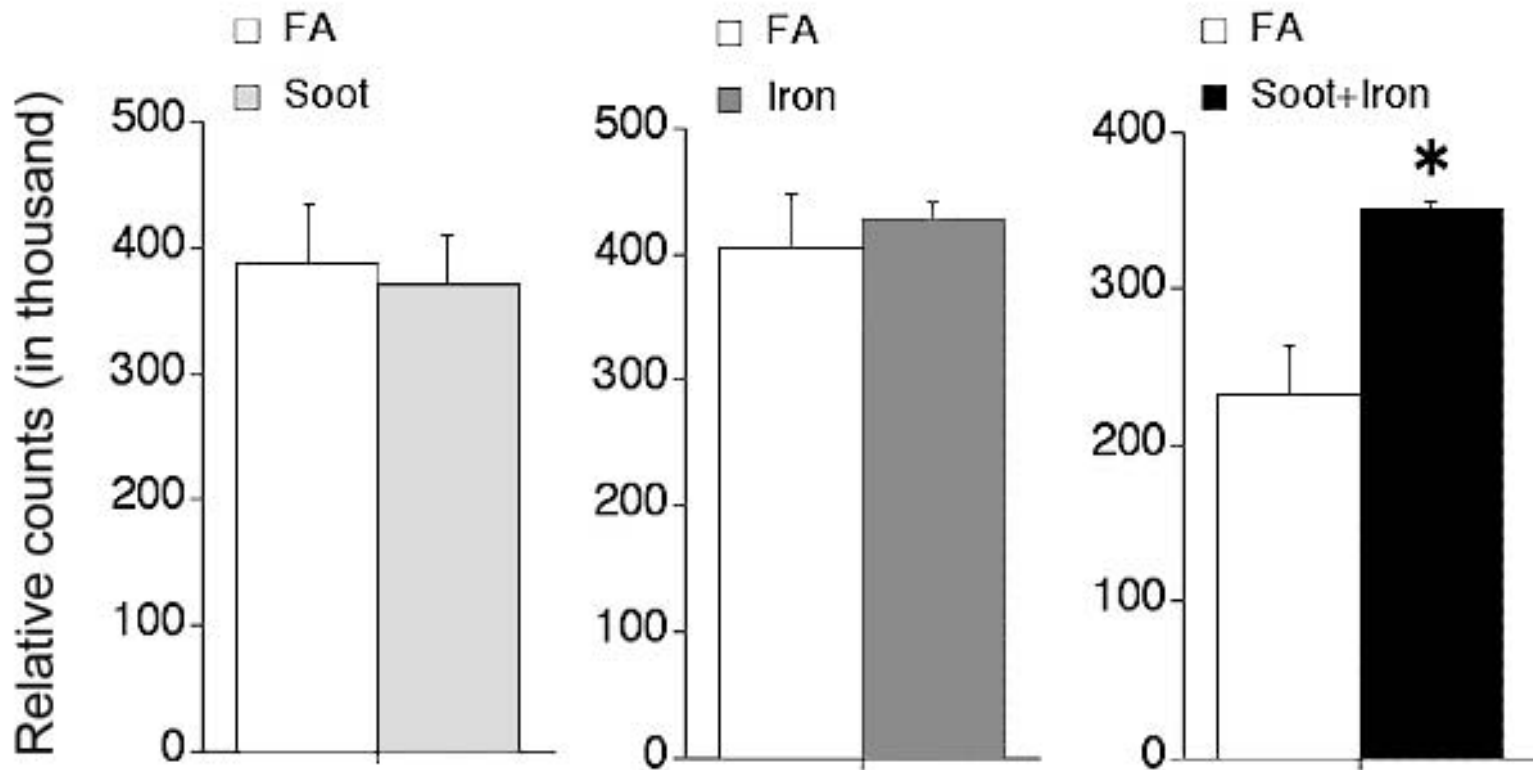
\* $P < 0.01$  compared to soot  
 # $P < 0.05$  compared to iron



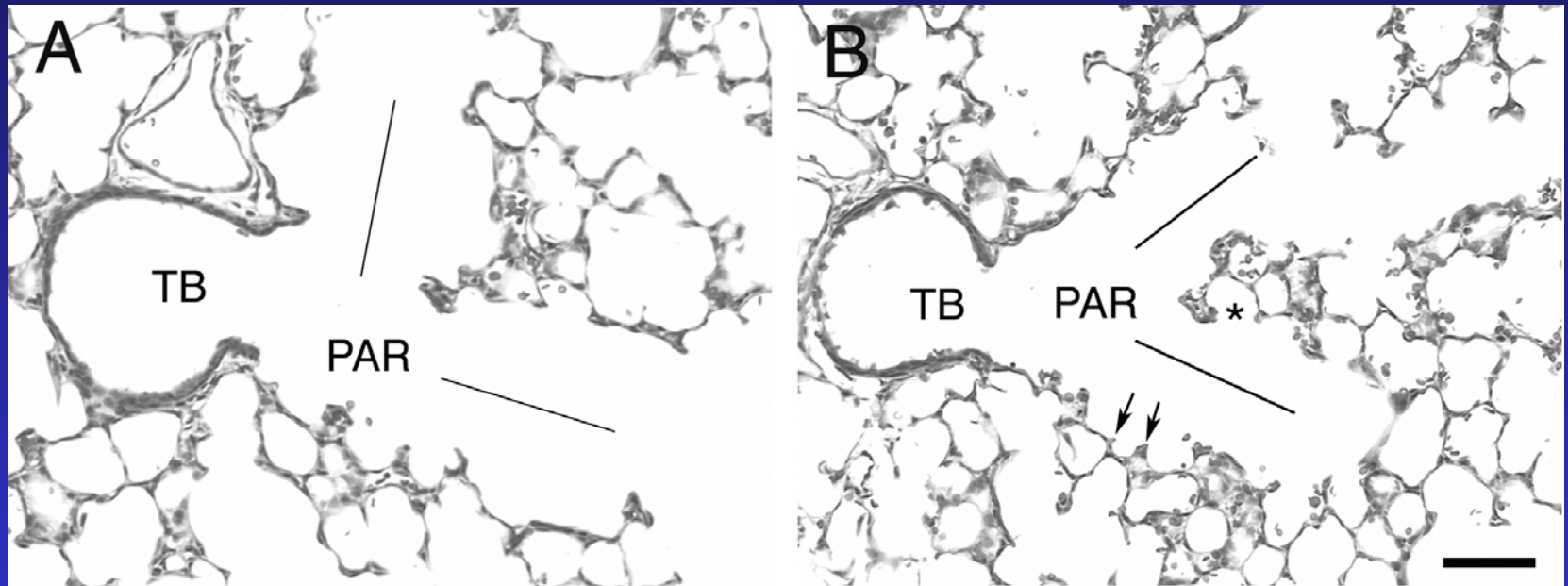


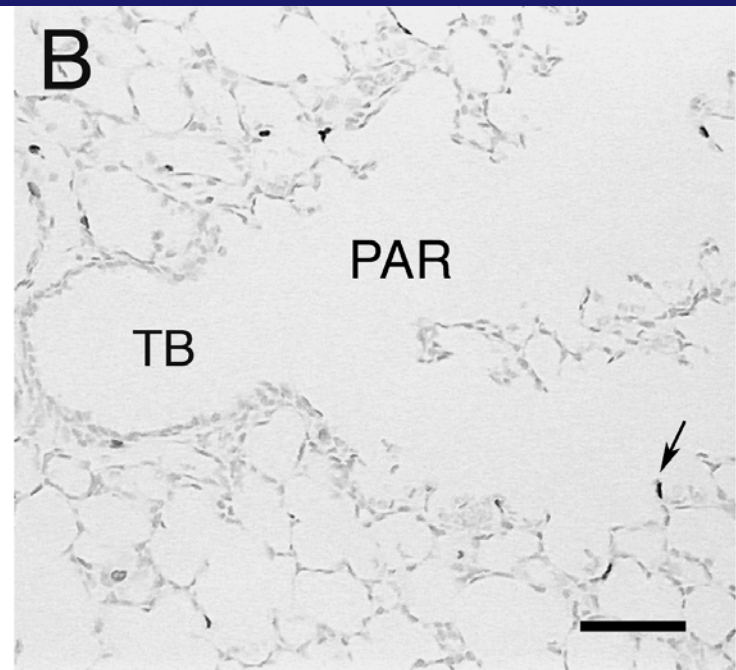
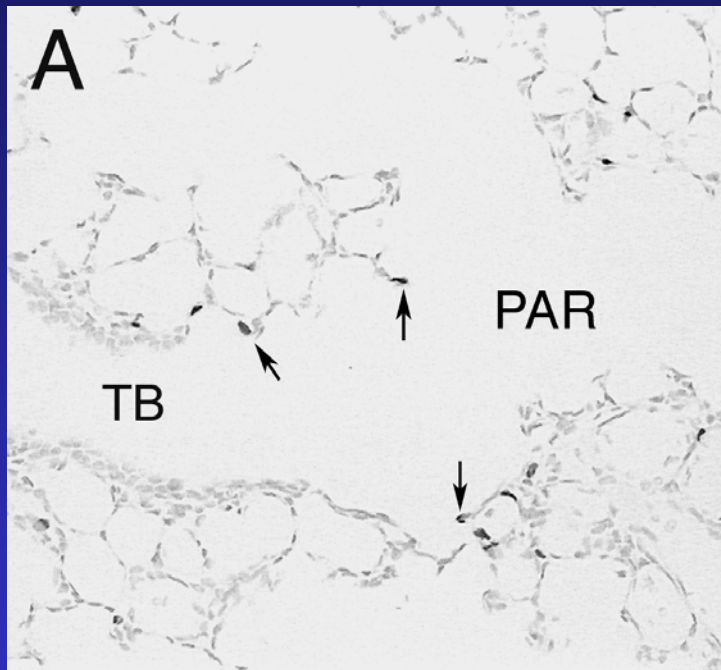
\*\*p<0.01 when compared with soot + iron.

# NF $\kappa$ B

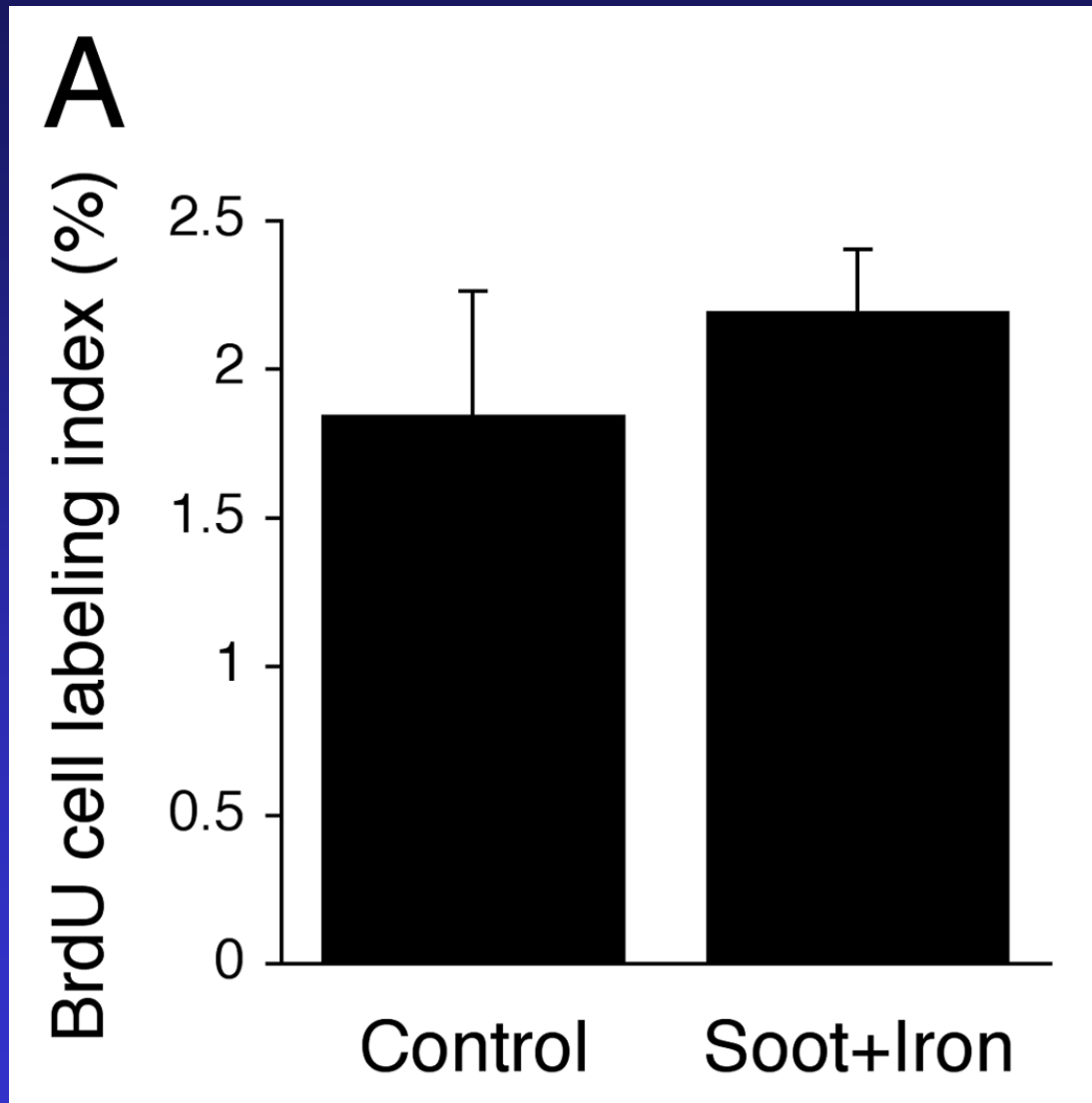


\*P<0.01 compared with FA (control)

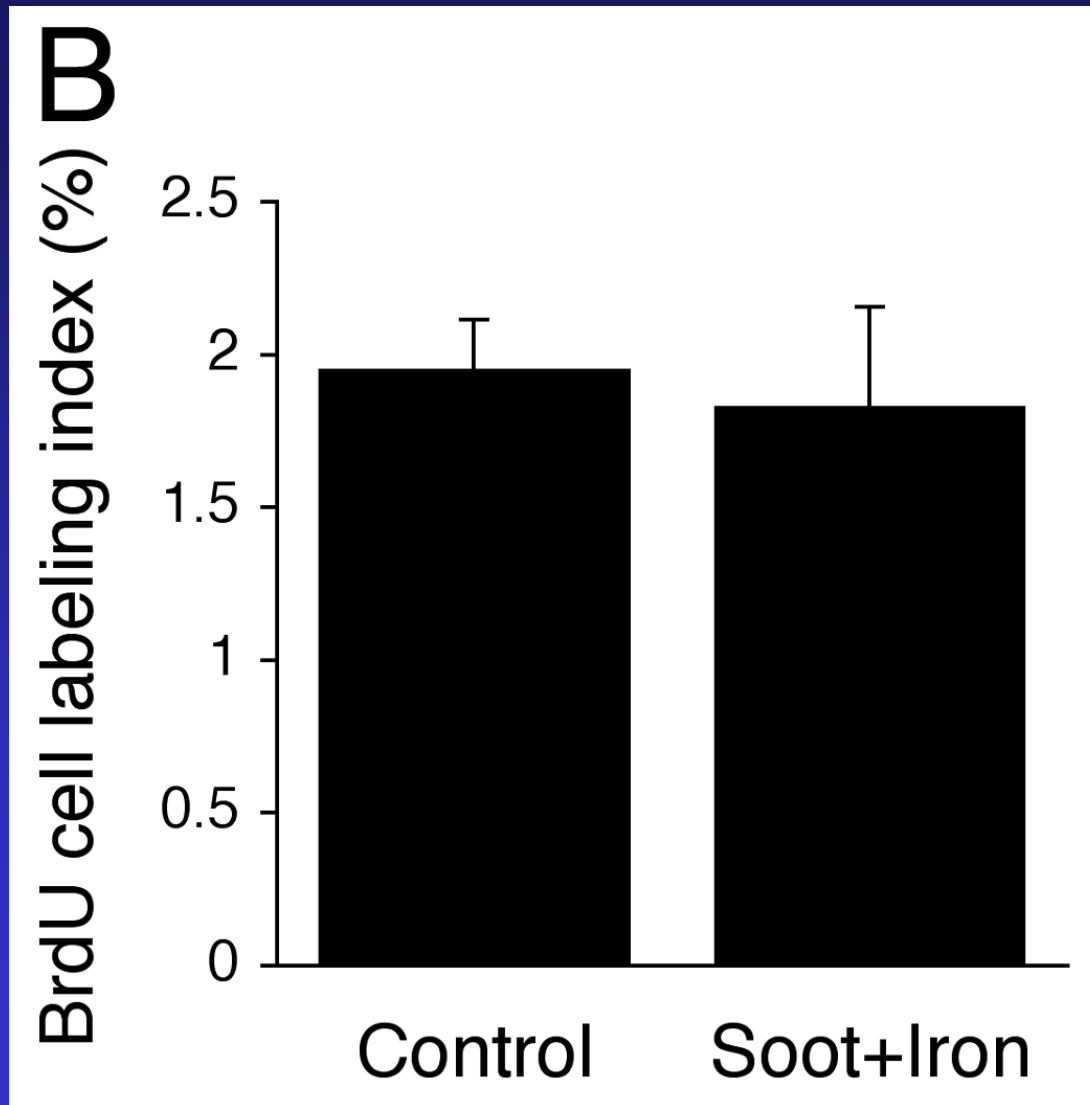




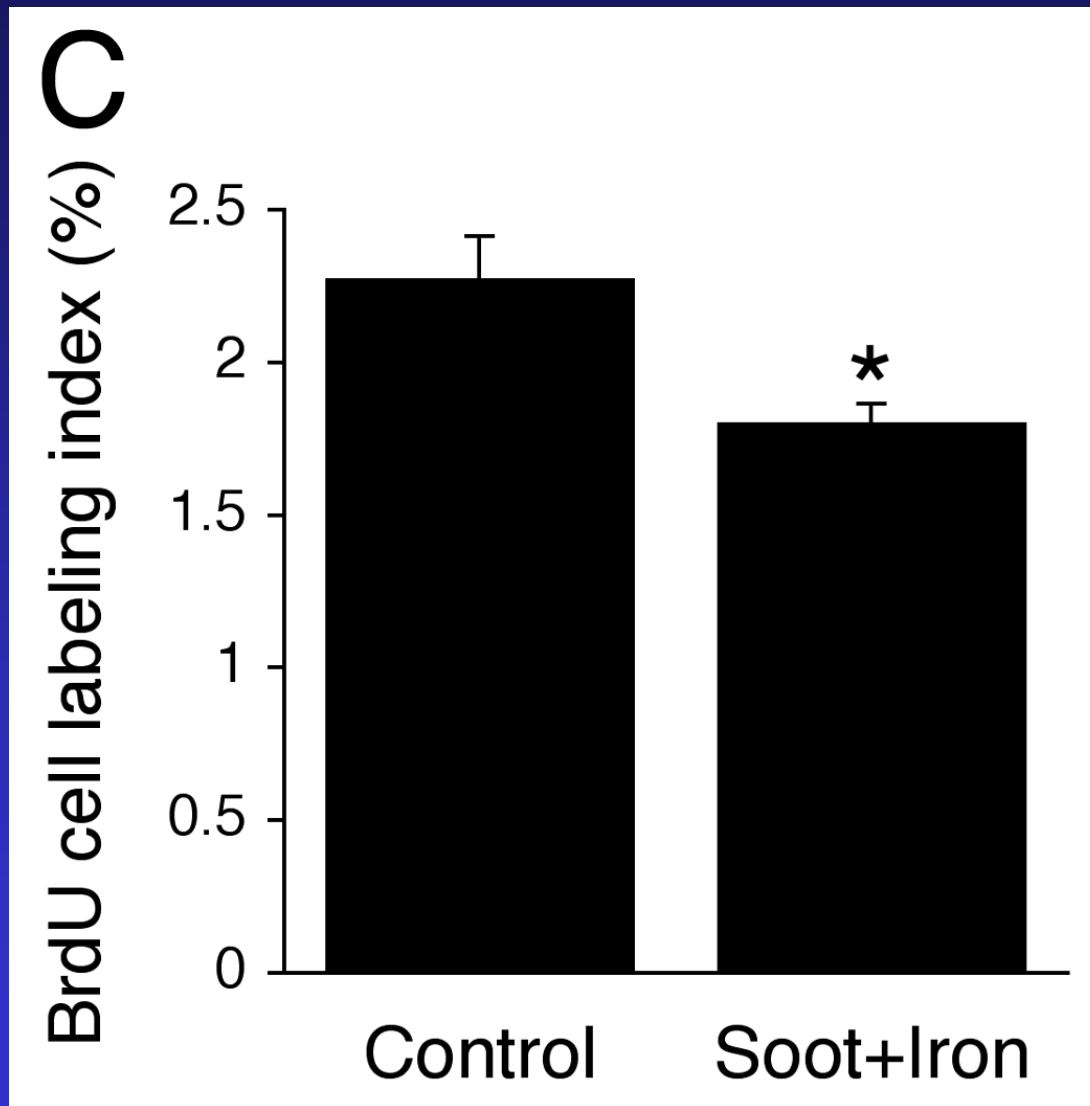
# Terminal Bronchioles



# Lung Parenchyma



# Proximal Alveolar Region





# Conclusions

1. Ambient fine and coarse particles can be used to study health effects.
2. Respiratory changes have been observed following exposure to concentrated ambient particles in the Central Valley of California.
3. The immediate adverse effects of particles are site-specific in the lungs of healthy adult rats.
4. Ultrafine soot and metal particles such as iron have an adverse synergistic effect on the lungs.
5. Combustion particles have subtle, but significant effects on lung growth during early life.

# Acknowledgements

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